JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Ninepence

A Happy New Year?

COMMENT

DAYS OF RECKONING

Next Monday, the most unusual and unpredictable General Assembly of the United Nations opens in New York. It may also be the most significant and important for the future of the Middle East. But whether this is to be or not will depend largely on the Israel Government's next steps. It is, in fact, the irony of the situation that President Nasser's decision to go to New York as the spokesman of the neutralist Afro-Asian world, enables Mr. Ben-Gurion to take the diplomatic initiative in a manner that has never before presented itself to Israel.

Without intending it, without planning it, and without desiring it, President Nasser has presented Israel with an opportunity such as she has never had since she became a state. But before this opportunity can be taken, it will be necessary to do some clear thinking and speaking in Jerusalem, and above all it will be essential not to be stampeded by the summitology which is bringing so many heads of state to New York. As Richard Scott put it in Tuesday's *Guardian*, "foreign policies should not be based on propaganda considerations." This sound advice applies as much to Israel as it does to the United Kingdom.

It means, in other words, that in New York next week, calculated and planned diplomacy will be more important than personal appearances. And Israeli diplomacy has now been presented with an opportunity—which it has vainly sought for years—to compel President Nasser to declare himself on an international platform.

* * *

But this will require a more imaginative and more specific declaration of Israeli policy than that forecast by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem last Tuesday when he described Israel's position as follows: "If the Arabs are ready to sit down and talk, then Israel is prepared to negotiate all outstanding problems." This casual approach to the meeting of the United Nations would sacrifice the opportunity that may never knock again. It is particularly difficult to understand this negative attitude, since the Israel Government has evolved a constructive policy over recent months which it need not hesitate to put before the international forum.

But, if this is to have any chance of success, it must be conceived and presented, not as a clever move in the propaganda war which will without doubt be unleashed at the U.N. by the visiting dignitaries, but as a sincere and deliberate peace proposition. President Nasser should be asked, not in a battle of words, but through a respected intermediary, preferably Pandit Nehru, Marshal Tito or President Nkrumah, for his precise answers to the following enquiry:

- 1. Is President Nasser prepared in principle to negotiate a settlement of outstanding differences with Israel? Israel is willing to do so; is President Nasser?
- 2. Is President Nasser prepared to negotiate a settlement of the Arab refugee problem? The Israelis offer full compensation and limited repatriation. What are President Nasser's specific proposals for a settlement?
- 3. Is President Nasser prepared to accept the international frontiers of Israel? The Israelis accept the *status quo*; does President Nasser? If not, what specific frontier changes does he want?
- 4. Is President Nasser prepared to conclude a mutual non-aggression pact with Israel, linked to the planned disarmament of the Middle East? The Israelis are ready with specific proposals on both counts; is President Nasser?

* * *

These are the four pillars on which a new and peaceful structure of Middle Eastern relations could be built. There are other issues that will need settling, but they follow rather than precede these basic questions; they would probably settle themselves if these preconditions were agreed upon. This applies in particular to free passage through the Suez Canal and the question of the Arab boycott.

The answers which President Nasser would give—or refuse to give—would show the U.N. members the exact nature of the problem of Middle East peace. One of the difficulties which the old and the new countries have had to contend with is that there has never been a real Arab-Israeli dialogue on the subject of a settlement. It would be very embarrassing for President Nasser and for his committed and uncommitted friends if he were to repeat before the Assembly the same kind of evasive answer that he was given in the past. It is one thing to avoid such questions in a personal interview, it is another before the United Nations Assembly.

For the issue there will also be judged by the Afro-Asian countries, and they will be influenced in their attitude by the sincere desire and determination to achieve peace, not by the scoring of propaganda points. And Israel, now, not only has a powerful case for peace, but also an unexampled and unexpected opportunity to present it. It would be more than a pity if it were not taken; it would be a political tragedy.

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"NEUTRALS"

NASSER LINES UP BEHIND KRUSCHEV

WHAT CAUSED THE CAIRO SWITCH?

from our special Middle East correspondent, Robert Gee

Président Nasser's decision to go to the U.N. General Assembly was no surprise. If Kruschev was going then Tito was going. And if Tito went, then so would Nasser. It was as simple as that.

Having decided to go, Nasser had then to formulate his public reasons for going. This was more complex. In the first place, they did not depend upon him alone.

Cairo's first formal explanation was that Russia's disarmament proposals were to be brought up by Kruschev and these were a matter rightly for urgent discussion by all heads of State.

Bandung and Accra: Egyptian Home Service commentator Ibrahim Wahbi made the point that, in addition to all the Soviet bloc countries, it had already been announced that heads of state would represent such "neutral powers" as Indonesia, Guinea and Cuba.

The neutral powers hoped to exploit the meetings of heads of state in order to "consummate their mission of bringing the East and West closer to each other and of disseminating the principles of peace born at Bandung and Accra.'

This was on Friday. By Saturday, it had occurred to some one (Nasser himself?) that this was a good line and radio and newspaper commentaries for the next 48 hours played it up. It was of the utmost importance that Nasser should attend for was he not the "representative of the neutralists" and the "leader of the awakening millions" in Asia and Africa?

No time? Al Gumhuriya jumped in, too, with the possibly face-saving suggestion that, while Nasser might not have time to take a personal part in the U.N. debates, his presence would be of "inestimable propaganda value to the Arabs.' For Al Ahram, the President's decision to go to New York confirmed the U.A.R.'s faith in the U.N. as an instrument for international peace.

This faith, however, did not live beyond Monday evening. At 5.30 on that day, a sudden transformation occurred in U.A.R. outpourings on the subject of the General Assembly.



HAMMARSKJOLD Warning for the pseudo-neutralists

While Mr. Kruschev aboard the Baltika was preparing his dramatic replies to the questions put to him by the Daily Express, replies in which he placed the Congo issue to the forefront of the matters before the U.N. and roundly condemned the U.N. Secretary General, Cairo announced that it was immediately withdrawing its parachute battalion from service with the U.N. forces in Congo.

Turned on Hammarskjold: From that point on, the "Nasser the neutralist" line was dropped. The entire Cairo propaganda machine was turned to a defence of its decision to withdraw the Congo battalion. It also began to attack U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold.

The U.N. Command, declared an official spokesman, had stabbed the legal Congolese Army in the back and had shown favour to the imperialists. It was against the principles of the U.A.R. to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states or to support the destruction of their independence and the unity of their territories.

At about the same time, Moscow radio was saying much the same thing. Kruschev sailing through the Channel could have been well pleased. As a Kremlin spokesman put it last week, neutralism was not a matter of saying "neither west nor east." A nation could be neutralso long as it was neutral in favour of the Soviet bloc.

Nasser had toed the line.

JORDAN

CLAUSTROPHOBIA IN AMMAN

WAITING FOR THE EVIDENCE

from our own correspondent

Beirut:

The atmosphere in Amman, where I have spent the past week, is claustrophobic, no happy situation in this city where the temperature over the weekend reached the 106 degrees mark.

It is claustrophobic in the full literary sense. There is an intense fear of closed rooms—and of whatever may be hidden in them. So far, there have been three or four arrests in connection with the murder of Prime Minister Hazza Majali.

An official request for the extradition of three men said to have engineered the killing and now to be living in Syria has

This Sunday
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and Christianity"
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KING AT PRAYER
Whose business is murder?

been rejected by the U.A.R.

Sentenced in May: Two of the men were janitors in the building where Majali had his office. The third was sentenced in his absence to fifteen years imprisonment last May for having plotted Majali's murder on a previous occasion.

The biggest of the local catches is Munib el Madi, Director General of Information at the time of the assassination. His arrest and that of another man found dumping explosives on wasteground in the suburbs are said to have led to "important new evidence."

What that evidence is, however, I cannot tell you. No one outside of the King himself and his Prime Minister appear to have seen what is claimed to be "conclusive proof" revealed by the investigations. Nor, apart from the claimed defection of the killers to Syria, have we yet been shown how Nasser's direct responsibility for the Majali assassination has been established.

By decree: But, from the King's point of view, the investigations have had the useful consequence of scaring the more timid plotters from their lairs. Evidence is being gathered in almost every quarter of plots to overthrow the régime and a series of arrests is in the offing.

The opportunity has also been seized of postponing further trouble in the form of elections—the King has issued a decree extending the life of parliament for another year. Cairo radio (which is much listened to behind closed doors in Amman) has been making the most of this decision.

STRONG WORDS AT OIL CONFERENCE

"WE CAN DO WITHOUT REVENUES": KASSEM

There was tough talking at the fiveday conference of leading oil producing countries which ended in Baghdad this week. Government-backed delegations attended from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Persia, Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela.

The mood of the delegates as they went into secret session at the opening of the conference was summed up in the comment of Saudi Arabia's Sheikh al Tariky who told reporters that, as the conference delegates represented 90 per cent of the world's petroleum reserves, they could — provided they agreed — impose their will upon the oil companies.

Behind the calling of the conference lay the recent decision of the leading oil companies to cut their posted prices for crude oil. It is these posted prices which provide the basis of royalty payments to the producing countries. These countries claim that they were at no time consulted about the companies' decision.

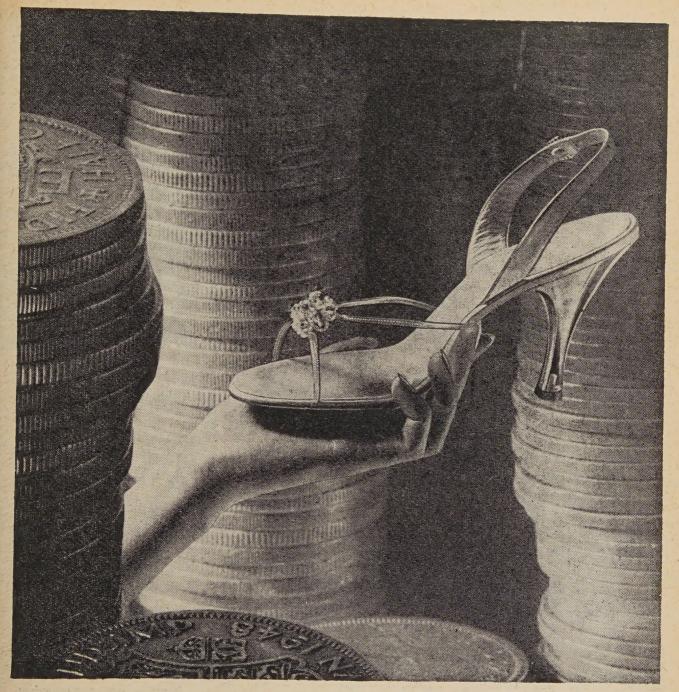
Cairo weighs in: The Baghdad meeting is only one of a series of Arab conferences discussing the oil issue. It came up last week at the end of the Arab League Council discussions at Shtoura, in Lebanon. The League recommended member governments to "make an effort to oblige oil companies working in their territories not to change oil prices without their approval."

Cairo, not a participant in the Baghdad conference, was not prepared to let its voice go unheard. An article in the official Nasser organ al-Gumhuriya urged the Baghdad conference not to regard the price of oil as the only subject to be discussed.

Can do without: It urged that the absence of Arab executives on the Boards of the I.P.C. and Aramco should also be considered.

Kassem, however, did not need Cairo's reminder. These were points he had already raised in his discussions with the Iraq Petroleum Company, talks which have been temporarily suspended while the company representatives consult head office in London.

And, in case the I.P.C. assumed that he was using the interval to think things over, Kassem gave a strong indication this week that, if anything, his attitude had hardened. In an interview with the newspaper *Thawrah* on Sunday, the Iraqi leader declared that he hoped to achieve the country's legal interests—"Otherwise, we can do without all the oil revenues."



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ISRAEL

"FREE SPEECH" ISSUE IN MAPAI

BEN-GURION TAKES A SIDE

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

There has been a new and unwelcome turn in the dispute which has been engaging Mapai during the past couple of weeks. Initially, the debate between Dayan and Peres on the one hand and some Histadrut veterans on the other was whether or not the party should develop along national or class lines.

Now, however, the Histadrut spokesmen, none of them so far from the first rank, have contorted the issue. They have challenged not their critics' point of view but their right publicly to express it.

This has aroused the ire of Ben-Gurion and has brought him into the fray for the first time, not as an advocate of this or that political viewpoint, but as an upholder of the right of free speech.

When Lavon returns: In a letter to Mapai general secretary Yosef Almogi, Ben-Gurion has stated clearly his firm opposition to any suppression of differences of opinion within the party. A copy of the letter has gone to all members of the Central Committee.

Almogi is now working to close the debate, at least on this issue. If he fails to succeed in this before next week's New Year celebrations, then the cudgels will remain to be taken up on his return from Switzerland by Histadrut secretary-general Pinhas Lavon.

Lavon will come into the debate with one major advantage. His main opponent will be out of the country. Dayan is leaving for a five-week visit to Africa which will take in Nigeria. The trip was to have been undertaken by Foreign Minister Meir, but she had been forced to abandon it so as to hold herself in readiness for the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations.

No substitute for public discussion: Dayan, however, has made sure that his testimony will be on record. In an article for the official party journal *Davar* last Friday, he argued forcefully that "there is no substitute for public discussion." This discussion had to be frank, free "and not dissociated from the storms of reality with all its problems."

"Sponsored" debate, declared Dayan, was bound to fail. The real danger lay not in whatever protest and conflict might be created by giving over-free rein to discussion, but in the indifference and cynicism bred by "ready-made institutionalised decisions."

Taking up the argument of those of his critics who said that debate on issues already decided by the party's institutions was damaging to the party as a whole, Dayan agreed that once a stand was taken everyone had to work for its implementation. But discussion had to continue. "There is very rarely an issue on which a decision lays every doubt and precludes any changes in the party's stand in the future."

Strong support: As for those issues which had yet to come up for debate before the party's policy-making institu-



ZINDER
All of the truth

tions, "would not the rank-and-file be justified in demanding that this be preceded by free discussion within the party?" Dayan asked. Was it not in place to encourage members to think things out for themselves and to express their opinions on them before an official stand was adopted?

Dayan obviously thinks it is. Peres thinks so too. And so does Ben-Gurion. Even with the absence of Dayan, it seems, Peres can count on strong support, at least on the issue of free speech. It will be interesting to see where Lavon stands on this basic concept.

TELLING THE PEOPLE

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES BEING HARMONISED

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem:

A reshuffle is taking place in Israel's information services. For the first time there will be a central body responsible for overall planning.

The new body, tentatively named "Israel Information Centre," will be headed by Zvi (Harry) Zinder, a former Time and Life correspondent, later Israeli press officer at the U.N. and, until a fortnight ago, Director of Broadcasting here

Zinder will be stepping into the shoes of "Moish" Pearlman, who headed Israel's information services until they

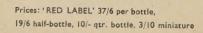


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were departmentalised five years ago, but with a larger responsibility.

High-powered committee: While Pearlman was responsible only for information dispensed by the Prime Minister's Office, Zinder will have authority to coordinate all government information, excluding diplomatic and military matters.

His appointment has not yet been announced by the Government, but he has already moved to his new rooms in the Prime Minister's Office and has been

preparing for the take-over.

For the past four or five months, a committee of officials concerned with information has been moulding the idea into shape. They included Teddy Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Meir de Shalit, who heads the Government Tourist Corporation, David Landor, in charge of the Government Press Office, and Hanoch Givton, whose appointment as Director of Broadcasting was announced a fortnight ago.

Featuring the congress: Sitting in with them were Moshe Rivlin, secretary-general of the Jewish Agency, who also heads its information section, and Yehuda Ya'ari, who is responsible at the Foreign Ministry for cultural exchanges.

At first, the new information centre will implement only its own projects. The forthcoming Zionist Congress, for example, will be featured on the radio, and the number of programmes will be determined by the new body. Plans for co-operation with the Jewish Agency will be devised, and the tourist office and the internal information agency (Minhal Hahasbara) will be advised what pamphlets to issue.

At a later stage, the new centre will try to eliminate duplication by other departments. A recent example was provided by the Finance Ministry and the Development Ministry, both of which attempted to explain the present crisis in Eilat, where a population exodus is taking place after some tax reductions were cancelled.

Zinder will earn much gratitude if he can secure an end to this kind of official confusion.

MIZRACHI FIGHT ON FOR CONGRESS DELAY

PLEAD NEED FOR U.S. FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN

from Amos ben Vered

Jerusalem:

Although the Jewish Agency Jerusalem Executive has defeated a Mizrachi move to have the Zionist Congress postponed from December until next Spring, the re-

ligious party is expected to raise the issue again at a full meeting of the Executive.

There is no doubt that the proposal will again be defeated, but with the addition of one or two other supporters the proponents of postponement can be expected to make a noisy showing.

Behind the Mizrachi move lies the decision of the United Jewish Appeal in the United States to discontinue allocations from its funds to the "constructive enterprises" of the Mizrachi, the Herut and the General Zionists.

Preparations already started: This is a precautionary measure following suggestions that the U.S. Treasury was examining the tax-exempt status of fund-raising bodies making allocations to foreign political parties.

The Mizrachi claims that the decision to withdraw its allocation makes it imperative that they launch their own campaign in the U.S., that for this they need to have all their forces in the field and, to enable them to manage this, the Congress should be put off.

Mizrachi and Herut have already started preparations for fund-raising in the U.S. and the General Zionists are expected to follow suit. In the meantime, there are strenuous behind-the-scenes moves to have the allocations reinstated. Both Mizrachi and the General Zionists protest that it is unfair to force them into launching fund-raising campaigns in a Congress year.

Militants: They accuse the socialist parties of putting them at a calculated disadvantage. (The Histadrut is unworried by the Agency decision. It has always carried on its own fund-raising activities and does not benefit from the U.J.A.).

Herut feels more militantly about the matter. "Of course we do not want to run a separate campaign," a Herut Knesset Member told the Jewish observer. "Think what the consequence would be for the whole structure of fund-raising for Israel if we were to run our own campaign.

"We would, for instance, have to say



HERUT'S BADER None of the cake

that U.J.A. funds are not being distributed in a fair manner; that political favouritism reigns supreme in Israel; that a man can starve if he does not carry the right party-card..."

Stretching point: The consequences of this kind of political blackmail have not been lost on Agency Executive members. They see no great rewards for Herut in following this line, but they fear that one result would be a drastic reduction of overall fund-raising for Israel.

Most Israeli Executive members favour a continuation of allocations for "constructive enterprises" (which are what they claim to be—agricultural schools, youth aliya camps and similar undertakings), in the belief that these will remain tax-free even under the new U.S. Treasury regulations.

But, in doing so, they will find themselves up against the "Jewish Agency for Israel Inc.," the new supervisory body of the fund-raising U.J.A. in the U.S. If the Jerusalem Executive agrees that a unified campaign is still in the best interests of the Zionist Organisation, this point may well produce the first test of strength between the two bodies.

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Crossman in the *New Statesman* says it is a "completely indispensable book," and the *Church Times* calls it "probably the most informative, stimulating and useful book about the Middle East to appear in the English language in the past twenty years."

Ben-Gurion has described it as the "best book on the Israel War of Independence," *The Times* as "a brilliant job," and Professor Rushbrook Williams as a book "unlikely to be superseded."

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IN THE NEWS

MAPAM AND FOREIGN POLICY

THE UPROAR IN ISRAEL over the publication of some critical articles about Israel's policy towards President Nasser by the Mapam newspaper Al Hamishmar, and by the quasi-Mapam New Outlook, seems to have got out of all proportion. In the first place, two separate issues have become confused in the debate. One, whether there should be uttered criticisms of Israel policy by one of the coalition partners in the Government, and, secondly, whether such criticism should be published, in English, in a magazine which circulates abroad.

It is surely wrong that Mapam should criticise publicly the policy of a Government of which it is a member. There can be no real dispute about this. But it seems to me that there is a difference here between criticism and discussion. The article in New Outlook particularly cannot conceivably offend against Mapam's participation in the Government. It would be a sad day for Israel if it were impossible to have a free discussion about such burning issues as the correct assessment of the Nasser régime, or the most effective policy with regard to a peace settlement. And it is surely quite wrong to argue that a magazine such as New Outlook should be prevented from conducting such a discussion because it is unofficially dominated by Mapam thinking. It is one of the notable shortcomings of Mapai that it does not possess a magazine of this kind in which to air its differences of opinion.

WHAT THEY FEAR

This diversion of the discussion to whether or not Mapam journals should discuss Israel's foreign policy has had a second unfortunate effect on the debate. It has sidetracked it from its central theme. It has led away from a discussion of the substance of the argument which is far more important, and which should be discussed further. For the error of Mapam lies not in discussing the subject of Arab relations, but in the solution and alternatives which it proposes. For these are clearly based on a wholly blinkered view of Arab-Israel relations for which *New Outlook* is largely responsible.

What is the basic situation today? It can be summarised like this:

Nasser says Israel must be destroyed and refuses to have any form of

negotiation with Israel except on terms which would mean self-destruction for Israel.

Israel asserts that there can be no peace with Nasser except on terms which under the present conditions of the Arab world would mean self-destruction for the Nasser régime.

But neither Nasser nor Israel want to put the issue to the test of arms. Israel fears international complications and Nasser fears the military consequences of another armed clash. But Israel clearly does not want another war in the Middle East. Her interest is to get a peace settlement based on the status quo.

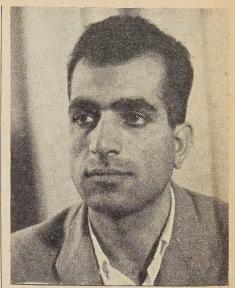
IS THIS THE INDUCEMENT?

Thus, both Israel and Nasser seek other means to achieve their objectives; each tries to exert political, economic and diplomatic pressures on the other—especially in Africa and in the U.N. Israel enjoys considerable western backing, while Nasser gets massive Soviet support. What is happening therefore is that

(1) Israel is endeavouring to rally U.N., western and Afro-Asian support to put pressure on Nasser to make concessions to Israel's demands for a settlement based on the *status quo*; and

(2) Nasser is endeavouring to do the same thing to bring about the diplomatic and economic isolation of Israel and force her to submit to Arab demands.

Now comes New Outlook and says that Israel should take the initiative and



"NEW OUTLOOK" BOARD MEMBER BASTUNI The blinkers are off

make the first move to meet the Arab demands as an inducement to the Arabs to make their peace with Israel. I have searched the files of the paper to get some idea of the nature of the inducement which Israel should offer to Nasser. It has never been clearly stated, but taking a recent article by Fenner Brockway, M.P. (who is at present in Israel as a guest of New Outlook), the terms suggested would seem to be something like this:

Israel should abandon her special political, economic and military relationship with the west and identify herself with the "overall political attitude of the Middle East" (whatever that may mean—J.K.). Israel should come out against the French in Algeria, against the British

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in the Persian Gulf and Aden, and offer generous compensation to the Arab refugees and/or take some back. And, lastly, Israel should negotiate a settlement based on the U.N. resolutions and make some frontier sacrifice if necessary.

In return, Nasser would open the Canal to Israeli ships and the Arabs would accept the existence of Israel.

This then is, in effect, the Mapam formula for a more effective Israeli foreign policy as advocated by New Outlook and by Fenner Brockway. One has only to restate it in these terms to see its fallacious and illusionary character. Neither Nasser nor Kassem will or can negotiate on these terms; nor can Israel without abandoning her position of strength. And in return for what?

The pity of this whole discussion is that it has never got to grips with the real problem. Both the Mapai critics of Mapam and the Mapam spokesmen (official and otherwise) have been arguing whether they should argue. But meanwhile time is not standing still, and neither of the two approaches will help Israel very far at the most important next General Assembly. Its implications are discussed in the editorial on page 2.

ISRAEL'S NEW INFORMATION CHIEFS

THE LONG OVERDUE reorganisation of Israel's information services has at last become a fact. The men in charge have not changed much, but their scope and authority has been greatly extended and streamlined. The Government is fortunate in having Harry Zinder to head the new information services, for he is essentially a newsman who understands that the essence of information is news—not propaganda.

The new head of Israeli Broadcasting Services, Hanoch Givton, is one of those quiet, and deceptively effective, personalities which the Israeli civil service has produced. Givton's firm hand will be required in many fields which need some weeding, not least the overseas service of Kol Yisrael (the former Voice of Zion) which was taken over from the Jewish Agency last year, and which has dropped back into the doldrums. This could be one of the most effective Israeli information channels-but, unlike the Arabic service, it remains wholly wasted. Its news is stale, its features are boring and it makes no real use of its vast potential

public among world Jewry. It is surely ironic that more Arabs in Arab countries listen to Israeli transmissions than do Jews in western countries. There must be a reason. And Givton is the man to unearth it.

The press office will continue in the hands of David Landor, who has had to make bricks without straw for rather longer than any man should be thus occupied. Now, with Congress in December and the Eichmann trial in March, his press facilities will have to stand a tremendous test. It would not be too soon for the Government to have another look at the press needs that will have to be provided if the press office is to meet the challenge.

But since the new set-up now also includes the Jewish Agency, I hope that it will not be overlooked. For years the Agency has had one of the most stirring stories in the world to tell, and it has consistently failed to make anything like the impact that it should do. It has spent something like ten million Israel pounds on information since the last Congress and there is precious little to show for it. It now needs a wholly new conception of public relations.

KEEPER OF THE PAST

DR. ALEXANDER BEIN. State of Israel Archivist and director of the Central Zionist Archives, admits to being a man for whom the past is more important than the present. Bein, author of what is still the best Herzl biography, puts this down to what he calls his "archive personality." He needs it. At the moment. the Central Archives are crammed to the ceilings with 65 million pages of documents, thousands of books and miles of magnetic tape and microfilm. Whatever its historical value, he told me during a visit to London this week, it would be physically impossible to squeeze in one more document, no matter how thin the paper. His major preoccupation at the moment is to convince both Israelis and Jewish communities abroad of the desperate need for a new building in which to house the documents still being thrust upon him by various institutions and which he has to refuse. He is hopeful that something will be done soon, for the Israeli public, he says, is today more "archive conscious" than ever, due mainly to the recent discovery of the Bar-Kochba letters—"the country's first archives"-and the Eichmann trial, preparations for which are based mainly on collected documents.



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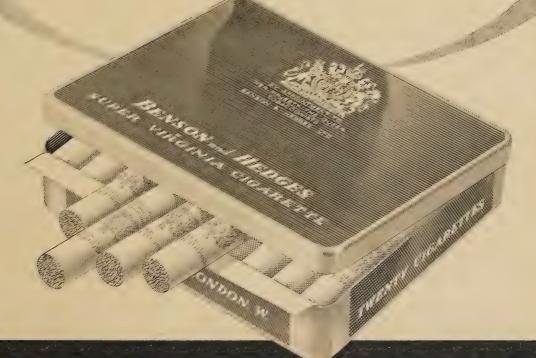
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IRAQ

THE MEN AGAINST KASSEM

STILL THE ARMY HOLDS THE BALANCE

from our own correspondent

Baghdad:

Rent by their own feuds, the opposition groups in Iraq have been passing through a period of regrouping from which they now seem to be emerging, scathed but as determined as ever to break the back of the Kassem-Army hold on the country.

The National Democratic Party has rid itself of the pro-Kassem faction which now goes by the title of Progressive Democrats. On paper, Kamil al-Chaderchi remains the N.D.P. leader, but Hussain Jamil is the true boss.

Jamil is, and always has been, against Kassem, but he is by no means the tiresome type of nationalist agitator. He has a first-class brain, a factor hardly likely to endear him to the "sole leader."

Baath still there: But the National Democrats are still far from being a cohesive party. Within its ranks are members of all shades of left-wing political colouration, from light pink to dark red. The extreme left now looks to Dr. Ibrahim Kubba for leadership, but he is nothing like so fiery as his predecessor, the late Kamil al-Kazanchi, killed during the troubles at Mosul.

Then there is—yes, still—the Baath. It has lost something of the ragged air it had as the result of its sufferings after the revolution in 1958, but has not yet produced a local leader of note.

Local Baathists are still hopeful that Arif will be released from the jail in which Kassem incarcerated him after the revolution. To them, Arif and not Kassem is the rightful "heir" to the throne forcibly vacated by the Hashemites and Nuri es-Said.

Everyone joins in: In recent months, the Baathists have managed to build up a central body of young men from amongst the teachers and lawyers, with a useful student backing, and their num-



ARIF—KASSEM'S PRISONER
Idol of the Baath

bers are also said to include a considerable proportion of officers loyal to Arif.

As a party, they are very much befuddled. Some had ideas of taking over the government, some still have Syrian affiliations, and there are indications that a large section is in close touch with the communists.

If there were to be any general uprising, then I am sure the Baathists would be found playing their part. That is the thing about Iraqi politics: everyone joins in when there is something to be destroyed, but no one is to be found when a joint effort is needed to construct.

Communist spearhead: But the largest, and most powerful, potential opposition is to be found among the many communist-allied groups. There are the Partisans of Peace, with their manifold activities both underground and above ground. Underground they work through the People's Resistance Force which, although officially dissolved, still exists.

Close to them are the militant Youth Organisation and Women's League, the Society for Combating Illiteracy, which uses the cover provided by its title for countrywide propaganda and political agitation, and the Peasants' Associations.

But the greatest part of communist strength lies in the unions: the most militant including the railway workers, ports and lights, posts and telegraphs, textiles, barbers and masons, but the spearhead is provided by the Teachers' Union, the

Students' Union and the Lawyers' Union (and, as most of the journalists are also lawyers, this brings in the very active Journalists' Syndicate).

Complex intelligence system: On top of this there are the leftist fronts of Armenians, Chaldeans, Assyrians and Kurds. Officially, the powerful Kurdish Democratic Party supports Kassem but within its ranks there are many restless souls who would only too readily throw in their lot with the opposition.

What it is essential to bear in mind is that all sides in Iraq, left and right, have strong army connections. Only a small part of the army is firmly committed to Kassem and they can only keep the upper hand by utilising a complex system of intelligence agents.

There are also many independent groups, among them the Kifah Al-Arabi (Party of the Arab Struggle), a pan-Arab set-up working underground with Egyptian and Syrian help, and the Istiqlal, under Siddiq Shanshal. If it came to a fight, Shanshal, I am sure, would throw in his support with the anti-Kassem forces.

Back-room dreams: A recent phenomenon has been the rise of a number of organisations proclaiming Islam as their guiding star. Most of them are anticommunist but none carries much weight either by virtue of leadership or numbers.

There are dozens more underground groups and committees with many names and it is impossible to establish whether they are bogus or genuine. Some, it is said, have ties with foreign embassies (the Egyptians, Americans and British are most frequently mentioned in this regard) but I am doubtful if more than a few are other than the creation of some back-room dreamers.

What does this opposition add up to? Not much, apart from the communists. And they are incapable of doing anything of lasting impact without the support of a substantial section of the army. The army will stand steady for as long as Kassem promises them coming excitements and seems actively to be preparing for them.

Promise without fulfilment: The deciding factor, other than Kassem's disappearance, is how long the promise can be dangled without fulfilment. The time lag does not work in his favour.

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from a student of travel

Ever since the end of the Sinai campaign, tourism to Israel has been on the increase, and is currently assuming "boom" proportions. It is mostly of the expensive kind, with average hotel prices around £5 per day.

It consists largely of middle-class Jews from America, South Africa and Britain. Visitors from other countries are less numerous, although their number, particularly from western Europe, is on the increase.

Whilst there is still much room for the expansion of this type of tourism, it is as well to remember that—by global standards—it constitutes only a small proportion of the overall tourist potential.

Out of proportion: An independent survey of holiday-makers last year from the United Kingdom revealed the proportion of tourists with an income of £1,750 per annum and over as 4 per cent of the total, as against just under 20 per cent for those with incomes between £950 and £1,750.

What then has to be done to bring Israel within the orbit of the not so well off? Firstly, the fares have to be brought down. Market research carried out by B.E.A. and other European airlines proves that there is a predictable relationship between fare decreases and traffic increases.

The £141 tourist air return London-Tel Aviv is out of proportion to the £84 night-flight fare to Athens, not to speak of the still lower fares travel agents are permitted to apply to inclusive arrangements to Greece.

Attracting a new element: A London-Tel Aviv air return fare in the region of £99 with proportionate further reductions for travel in "package tours" would be a useful first step in the right direction.

Hotel accommodation at £2 to £2.10.0 per person per day, all in, not of luxury standard but comparable with the moderately priced second-class continental establishments, coupled with a cheap fare, would make it possible for a two-week holiday in Israel to be offered at not much more than £100.

This would attract a completely new element of holiday-maker, and make for a better spread, as 80 per cent of tourists

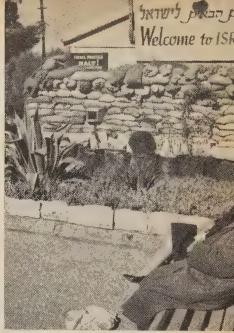
in the income group attracted by such facilities take their annual holidays in June, July or August.

Why an hour? Sightseeing excursions in Israel by coach are expensive, not to speak of the pernicious practice which has become commonplace of charging as much as £9 for a car from Haifa to an hotel in Tel Aviv.

If the Government were to encourage the efficient inter-urban taxi services run by Egged and Aviv to operate on proper schedule between the ports, airports and main tourist centres, this might well exercise a salutary effect in other quarters.

The airport to city centre services provided by the air companies could, with advantage, be improved. It takes far too long to get away from the airport. All airlines adhere to different "norms" with respect to checking-in times for flight departures, and it is difficult to understand why one has to be at Lydda one hour before take-off when 35 minutes suffice at most continental airports.

More on hotels: Also, in many places on the continent, the airlines have arranged efficient connecting services with coach-operators (and, in the case of Switzerland, with the ubiquitous Swiss Federal Railways) to take passengers to their holiday destinations—and back to



NO WAY IN—OR OUT—FOR JEWISH VISITORS
This is Jerusalem's Mandelbaum Gate,
on the Israel-Jordan border

the airport at the end of the vacation in conjunction with flight schedules. Something of this kind should be introduced in Israel and widely publicised abroad.

To sum up, to reduce the overall cost of a holiday in Israel in such a way as to bring the country within reach of the less wealthy, the travel fares have to be adjusted and the fare structure simplified.

A good deal of money will have to be spent on family-type hotels and pensions (of which there are many in Israel, but whose facilities have to be improved if they are to attract repeat business from western Europe) and communications between ports of entry and the tourist centres have to be made reliable, frequent and modestly priced.

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COUNTRY RUNS ON OIL

CONSUMPTION STILL RISING

Last year, Israel used nearly a ton of oil per head of her population—1,683,000 tons in all. Consumption has by no means levelled off at this figure, itself 10 per cent higher than in 1958.

Israel's own contribution to her needs was modest enough—147,000 tons—but it was considerably more than anyone except a very few optimists could have believed ten or even fewer years ago.

Oil strike in 1955: In order to try and reduce Israel's dependence on foreign oil, the Knesset passed, in 1952, an oil law designed to encourage oil prospecting. Within two years more than twelve companies had been formed to search for oil in Israel.

In 1955, a drilling team struck oil at Heletz, 15-20 miles south of Ashdod and some thirty miles north of Beersheba. The field was a small one by Kuwait or Bahrein standards, but it was commercially exploitable.

By the end of 1959, the Heletz field was supplying 9 per cent of Israel's oil needs, and by August this year was producing at the rate of 156,000 tons a year. Drilling was still going on elsewhere, though not at the same pace as two or three years earlier. The prospectors' quiet optimism paid off two weeks ago.

16 per cent of needs: Lapidot Israel Oil Prospectors Corporation, the same company that is exploiting Heletz oil, recently brought in a new well, Negba 3, some three-and-a-half miles north-west of Heletz.

Negba 3 is expected to yield some 2,700 tons of oil a year, and first estimates put the yield of the new oilfield as a whole at some 80,000 tons a year. This will raise the percentage of her own requirements actually produced by Israel herself to about 16.

Heletz oil is transported to the Haifa refineries by tanker, but crude oil imports travel by 16-inch pipeline from Elath via Beersheba, Ashdod and Tel Aviv to Haifa at the rate of some 13 million tons annually.

Reasonable return: The Government has guaranteed an average annual throughput of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of oil a year for fifteen years, so that the company operating the pipeline on a 49-year concession, Tri-Continental Pipelines, can receive a reasonable return on its \$24 million investment.

Behind Tri-Continental Pipelines stands a group of foreign investors, chief among them the Paris branch of the Rothschild banking interests. They should do well out of their investment. The pipeline will be able to handle almost 3 million tons a year by March, 1961, and this could be almost doubled to 5,800,000 tons shortly after that.

But not all the crude oil to be refined in Haifa will come from the south of the country. There has been something of a slump in freight rates, and bringing crude direct to Haifa's oil port by tankers is becoming a paying proposition.

Tanker fleet: In preparation for the expected increase in tanker-borne supplies, a two-mile underwater pipeline, 32 inches in diameter, is being built from the refinery to the port. It will be able to handle super-tankers up to 80,000 tons.

In the meantime, Israel has been acquiring the nucleus of a tanker fleet, which includes two 46,000-ton ships built in Japan at a cost of \$7,500,000 each. They are owned by a Swiss firm called Somerfin, and operated by a Liberian affiliate in conjunction with the Haifa Somerfin organisation.

Efforts are being made to export oil products by the United Petroleum Export Company, a firm formed by the three companies who between them monopolise Israel's local oil marketing—Delek, Paz and Sonol.

Delek, Sonol and Paz: Delek is the Government-sponsored company set up in 1951, and is the largest of the three. In addition to importing crude oil, Delek owns a chain of 45 petrol stations up and down the country.

Delek took over the Esso company's marketing facilities in 1955, and by 1958 no wholly owned foreign companies were operating in the oil marketing field in Israel.

Paz (formed by an investment group headed by Isaac Wolfson) took over the Shell-B.P. marketing organisation, the Shell chemical distributing interests and the Consolidated Refineries in Haifa in 1958, while Sonol (set up by an American group headed by Rudolph Sonneborn) had already taken over the Socony Mobil organisation in 1956.

Foreign capital: Like the off marketing companies, the oil exploration companies are financed jointly by foreign and Israeli capital. There has been a certain amount of concentration here since the passing of the oil law in 1952.

Lapidot Israel Oil Prospectors' Corporation was formed in October of last year to combine the assets of Israel Oil Prospectors, Lapidot Israel Petroleum Company and the Massada United Petroleum Drilling Company.

The Naphta Corporation, like Lapidot with joint Israeli-American capital, operates a concession near the south-west

coast of the Dead Sea. The Israel-American Oil Corporation is operating in the coastal plain near Ramat Gan in cooperation with the Israel National Oil Corporation.

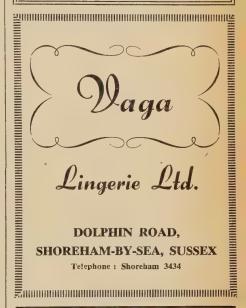
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EATING OUT — GOURMETS' PROBLEM

GOOD JEWISH COOKING **NON-EXISTENT**

from Ursula Wasserman

Tel Aviv:

Eating-out habits here have changed considerably during the past decade, and those who remember Israel in the early 'fifties will hardly look back with nostalgia to the never-changing menu of fish fillet, egg-plant and green peppers, preceded by ersatz "chopped liver" made of yeast, and succeeded by imitation "stewed apples" made of Italian squash, a gourd-like fruit.

The 100-gramme monthly meat ration (less than 4 ounces) served up as a schnitzel, went further in the restaurant than at the butcher's, although it was difficult to ascertain what sort of meat was sandwiched between the breadcrumbs.

However, meals were reasonable, even if the choice was limited, both in dishes and in restaurants. At that time, it was the better part of wisdom, when "on trek," never to leave home without taking a couple of hard-boiled eggs and some bread and butter-or rather, margarine.

Mostly non-kasher: All this has changed, and restaurants have mushroomed all over the country, most of them of the so-called oriental type, specialising in humus, t'hina and grilled specialities like kebab and shashlik, which are popular anywhere from Bucharest to Casablanca.

These restaurants are, in the vast majority, not kasher, and although pork is rarely listed on the menu, it is available in most of them. Shrimps also figure prominently among the hors d'oeuvres. This is in contrast with the overwhelming majority of Israel's hotels, which all claim to keep, at least in theory, a kasher kitchen.

But hotel food, with one or two notable exceptions, is dull, and tourists and local residents alike are increasingly frequenting the gayer, non-kasher restaurants about town.

Quality poor: Quantity, however, is not matched by quality and, despite the ever-growing number of eating places, there are few, if any, which can compare with the average one-star restaurant abroad, let alone three stars.

Jerusalem has only two first-class restaurants, one opened by a family who have come here from Italy. The other is



WHERE ARE THE "BLINTZES" OF YESTERYEAR? Every type of cooking, except the traditional

"Hesse's", which is almost an institution as well as a good restaurant.

Tel Aviv has one or two old stand-bys. and in Jaffa there is a new fish restaurant along the water-front and a steak-joint, little more than a hole in the wall.

All the same: What is surprising is the proprietors' almost total lack of imagination. The menus in every restaurant seem to be identical, whatever the price category and whatever the name. New York, California and Broadway are as little American as the now defunct Café de Paris was French.

What is even more surprising is that there is not a single restaurant serving traditional Jewish food. The hotels, despite their adherence to kashrut, serve a poor imitation of so-called international cuisine, while the non-kasher restaurants serve pseudo-oriental food.

Even if Jewish cooking could never compete with the art of the French or the Chinese, one wonders what has happened to the traditional dishes, which were nothing to be sneered at, even at their very simplest.

Where are the latkes? What has happened to the boiled beef flanken with horseradish sauce; holishkas, spiced mincement wrapped in cabbage leaves and cooked in a sweet-and-sour raisin sauce; knishes and blintzes; kishke and potato latkes?

Why do we never get real gefillte fish instead of the poor imitation served

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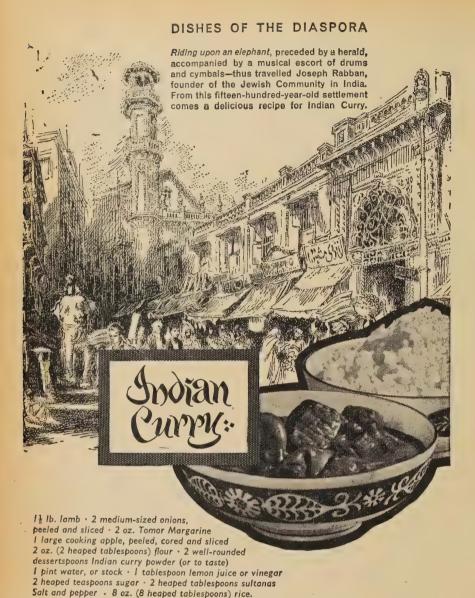
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Cut meat in one-inch squares. Fry, with onions, in hot Tomor until nicely browned, turning frequently. Add apple, and cook for 5 minutes longer, stirring all the time. Stir in flour and curry powder, and cook for 5 more minutes, stirring continuously. Add liquid, and stir until boiling. Cook gently in covered pan over low heat for 1 hour, or until meat is tender, stirring at intervals. Stir in lemon juice or vinegar, sugar, and sultanas, salt and pepper. Cook 5-10 minutes longer. Serve immediately, accompanied by boiled rice. To boil rice: About half an hour before curry is cooked boil rice 20 minutes in 2-3 pints boiling, salted water until soft. Drain, rinse in colander under cold tap, return to pan cover with cloth, and keep hot on asbestos mat over very low heat, or keep hot in covered casserole on middle shelf of slow oven (Regulo Mark 2: 315°F.). Serves six portions.

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hereabouts? Why does not one of the many places with an American name serve pastrami, or pickled beef on rye, or chopped chicken liver made with real shmaltz?

In New York, when you want a first-class meal—and you do not have to be Jewish to want it—you go down to Second Avenue, or, if you can afford it, to Lindy's on Broadway, and even in Beth Israel Hospital they serve you beigels and cream cheese and smoked salmon for breakfast. Why is there not a single restaurant in the whole of Israel which even attempts to revive the art of Jewish cooking?

Always hurried eating: Why, as a matter of fact, isn't there a single restaurant that attempts to perfect any type of cooking and make its guests comfortable as well? It is impossible to find a place anywhere in Tel Aviv where one can take one's friends, not to have a hurried meal and run, but to spend an evening, over a bottle of wine or two, eating, talking, and relaxing.

The one or two places of this kind have always failed. The last one was a place called "The Casbah", where both food and service were really first class, and the furnishings were tasteful and comfortable. It lasted for less than two months.

The basic reason for these failures is that amateurs think that they can make a success of what is in fact a difficult profession. The food industry today is a highly specialised branch of the national economy, which requires knowhow and expert training. Until this is realised, bankruptcy will follow bankruptcy and the quality of the fare offered will remain low.

Good food expensive: In any profitable restaurant, money is made at the bar, because good food sells at very little profit. In Israel, the consumption of alcohol is low while the cost of food and labour is high. A good restaurant can be profitably run only on the pattern of the small French restaurant which operates on a family basis, with all members of the family acting as staff both before and behind the scenes.

On such a basis, and with expert knowledge, it could become a going concern in no time—because the competition is weak despite its numbers. The investment required is not very large, although care must be taken to have sufficient working capital to survive the first six months. If an expert foreign investor—preferably a French one—were to initiate such a project, he would be assured of success.

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LOOKING AFTER THE OLD PEOPLE

MALBEN IN ITS SECOND DECADE

Since the beginning of operations late in 1949, Malben—the Israel agent of the Joint Distribution Committee—has spent some I£125 million on the care of the aged and handicapped.

Malben (its name is made up of the Hebrew initials of "Institutions for the Care of Handicapped Immigrants") went into action during the time of mass immigration immediately after the establishment of the state. Immigration was then entirely unselective, and the sick and infirm, the invalids and the aged came in disproportionately large numbers.

Until statehood, the country had had almost no old age problem; the population was youthful, on the whole, and children were well able to take care of their elderly parents.

Anyone over 65: This picture changed drastically when thousands of elderly men and women, with no means of their own and no families to turn to, sought refuge in the new Jewish State.

The authorities, their resources strained to the utmost by the task of absorbing and integrating the hundreds of thousands of able-bodied immigrants into the community, gratefully accepted the aid extended by Malben.

Anyone over 65 (over 60 in the case of women) who had arrived in Israel as an immigrant after May 15, 1948, was eligible for Malben assistance.

Old people on increase: A total of 65,000 immigrants over 60 entered Israel since the establishment of the State. Some 10 per cent of them have had to be permanently cared for in institutions, and many of the remainder are dependent on some type of social relief—private, semipublic or public.

The number of aged eligible for old age insurance, incidentally, is increasing at the rate of 6,000 per year, a tremendous burden for which the financial means have not yet been found.

The National Insurance Law, which went into effect in 1953, provides old age pensions at the woefully low rate of I£60 per couple per month.

Main task care of the old: Those not qualifying for this pension receive a monthly grant from a fund set up jointly

by Malben-J.D.C., the Ministry of Welfare, the Jewish Agency and local authorities. By the end of 1959, well over 8,000 people were receiving a grant of this kind.

However, Malben's main task has been the institutional care of the aged, both in old age homes and special hospitals. All the able-bodied—about 60 per cent—are engaged in handicrafts, various administrative services and general housework duties, while the ailing are in infirmaries.

A healthy old person in a home costs Malben I£3 a day; an infirm old person, I£5 a day, I£9 a day if under nursing care. This includes food, staff, technical maintenance and local administration, but excludes capital expenditure and central administration.

T.B. almost eliminated: A T.B. patient in a hospital costs Malben I£14.50 a day, while a patient suffering from a chronic disease costs I£13. Malben's most remarkable success has probably been in the field of tuberculosis, where the number of hospital cases has been brought down from 8,000 to 500. Having practically eliminated T.B. among old people, Malben have put the funds thus available towards meeting other needs.

Under an agreement with the Ministry of Welfare, Malben provides institutional care for 100 infirm old people not originally eligible for Malben care, having been in the country prior to 1948. While the Ministry covers the cost of caring for each patient, it is relieved of the far greater financial burden of building its own institutions.

The trend in general is to integrate the Malben network of institutions into the general fabric of Israel welfare services, thus helping a greater number of people with the same amount of money. Malben's Nahariya hospital, for example, is being transferred in stages to the Ministry of Health. The organisation will continue to subsidise the hospital for a number of years, so as to make transition financially less painful.

Mental health: Under another agreement with the Ministry of Health, Malben is becoming an active partner in the planning and establishment of a modern, nation-wide mental health programme, covering over 50 per cent of the total cost.

Funds are urgently needed for additional hospital space and for the training of psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and social workers. As a first step, Malben has put a 32-bed ward at the Sha'ar Menashe Geriatric Hospital at the Ministry's disposal.

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in the care of the aged has been its programme of non-institutional care. Under this scheme, able-bodied old people are settled within the community and provided with decent housing, a subsistence minimum and the necessary social and medical care.

Must have means: Housing is provided either by outright purchase of flats—which remain the property of Malben—by renting them, or by giving grants for the acquisition of living accommodation.

Since old age pensions or grants afford less than subsistence minimum, this programme is suitable as a rule only for people with some private means, but many erstwhile penniless immigrants have in the meantime received some form of restitution.

Others have children who are today sufficiently settled to aid their aged parents, and a few are capable of earning some additional money through babysitting, handicrafts, etc. Old-age pension recipients may earn up to I£100 a month without forfeiting their national pension rights.

I£18 million: Since this programme was started in 1957, Malben has purchased 148 flats, rented an additional 15 and given housing grants totalling I£150,000 to 244 people.

The total cost of the extra-mural care programme in 1959 amounted to I£500,000. Malben's total expenditure during the year amounted to nearly I£18 million. This included job training in so-called "sheltered workshops", including the training of blind workers, and certain special projects for handicapped or retarded children.

However, the bulk of expenditure remains earmarked for the care of the aged, and 65 per cent of all old people under institutional care are still to be found in Malben institutions.

It is interesting to note that over 80 per cent of all persons receiving help from Malben are of European origin, despite the fact that most immigrants from Asian and African countries fall within a much lower income bracket. But oriental Jews usually immigrate in family units and, in any case, few oriental Jews, however poor, would put their parents into institutions.

Institutions abhorred: The head of the family, however old or infirm, remains the head of the family, and children are prepared to endure great hardship rather than put their parents into an institution.

This is why oriental Jewry, despite its much greater poverty, has cost state and other welfare institutions much less in terms of sickness and old age.

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BIGOTRY ON PARADE The roots go deeper

ANTI-SEMITISM IS GOOD BUSINESS

BUT PROFESSIONAL BIGOTS NOT THE REAL DANGER

from our own correspondent

New York:

Neo-Nazi high school groups utilising the symbols and trappings of the Nazis and openly expressing admiration of Hitler, 750,000 paid subscriptions to anti-Semitic publications, earnings of up to \$200,000 a year by directors of anti-Semitic organisations—these were some of the shock discoveries made by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith investigating anti-Semitism in the U.S. in the wake of last year's swastika daubings.

In the report of its findings published last week,* the A.D.L. said that the wave of attacks on synagogues and other Jewish properties was generally "a large city phenomenon," centered mainly on the industrial north and in the Pacific states.

Excluding the "highly fragmentised Ku Klux Klan," there were 39 professional anti-Semitic organisations operating in the U.S. at the present time. These did not include such groups as the organisation of Arab students and the Arab office of Information. But, the survey warned, "it would be misleading to ignore these groups in surveying the picture of organised anti-Semitism, since by their ac-

tivities they have unquestionably stimulated anti-Semitism in the United States."

Not organised campaign: The A.D.L., however, made the pertinent point that the swastika painters no more represented the broad scope of anti-Semitism in America than did the synagogue bombers. "The people who deliberately participate in or acquiesce in anti-Semitic practices which are part of our culture are the real culprits.

"They are the ones who help to create and maintain the climate of discrimination. They may not desecrate buildings, but they demean the opportunities and dignity of a group in our society."

The A.D.L. found no evidence that the various acts of anti-Jewish vandalism reported over the last months were part of an organised campaign. It believed that the "epidemic" was caused by "imitative behaviour related to a comparatively high level of latent and overt anti-Jewish prejudice existent in American society today."

"Deeply rooted": What the swastika rash brought home to the A.D.L. was that "the problem of anti-Semitism is little different today from what it was last month or last year when it was just as serious as it is now... the desecration phenomena provided startling evidence of the existence of deeply rooted anti-Semitism in this country. Attention has now been focussed upon a situation which has existed for a long period, although less overt in character.

Unfortunately, notes the League, "most Americans fail to understand the nature, the extent and the inherent danger of anti-Jewish prejudice and discrimination in America . . . The desecrations and violent acts are only symbols—they are not the real thing."

The crackpots, professional anti-Semites and vandals in revolt against authority were not the truly dangerous individuals for Jews and for democracy in America.

Property damage, violence and bodily harm were a grave menace and should be regarded with utmost gravity—but these were not the most damaging acts.

The extremists were not the ones who had set the standards of discrimination against Jews. Nor were they the ones who had established the patterns of restriction which had become embedded in American society.

Polite variety: Violent acts stirred the emotions, and synagogue desecrations brought expressions of outrage, but the main cause for concern "is the polite variety of anti-Semitism which is not only far more prevalent, but far more important and far more dangerous to American life and progress."

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^{*} The Swastika "Epidemic" and Anti-Semitism in America.



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YOUNG RUSSIA'S CONCERN WITH AFRO-ASIA REFLECTIONS ON THE MOSCOW CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS

BY WALTER Z. LAQUEUR

In the early post-war years, Soviet oriental studies were only a shadow of what they had been; after a fashion, it is true, they still went on, but apart from a few professional colleagues in the U.S.S.R. and abroad, scarcely anyone took notice of them; neither the party nor the State thought of them as especially important.

Practically nobody was concerned with contemporary questions. Soviet Orientalists did not have a journal of their own and there were only a few other publications. The number of those who chose this as their field of study was few.

There were no Africa specialists among historians or economists—the dark continent was left to a small group of anthropologists and philologists.

Hibernation is over: The big change came in 1955, a part of the general change and relaxation after Stalin's death, when it became less risky to show interest in the recent history of the East. Indeed, the orientalists were frankly invited to do so.

At the twentieth C.P.S.U. Congress in 1956, Mikoyan said that while in Africa and Asia decisions of universal significance were being made, Soviet oriental studies were hibernating.

It must be admitted that the Russians do not often do things by halves; every possible encouragement was given to young scholars to enter this field of study. Research institutes and academic faculties sprang up like mushrooms after rain, not only in Moscow and Leningrad but also in Baku, Tiflis, and Tashkent.

For practical assignments: In regard to China and India there was something to go on, but for the Near and Middle East, South-East Asia and Africa a virtually clean slate had to be filled, and a good deal of care was given to this.

New specialised periodicals were started, and by now new books on these subjects are appearing every few days. In a number of Moscow and provincial high schools the teaching of Hindi and Urdu, Persian and Arabic was introduced, and hundreds if not thousands of young people are now bent on becoming experts on India, China, Africa, or the Near East.

The idea was not to turn out a large body of philologists and medievalists. These of course were useful, but the main purpose was to establish as quickly as possible trained personnel for practical assignments. The same process, though on a more modest scale, occurred after the second world war in the United States. Both countries await impatiently their first crop of African experts.

Little interest in Bible age: Five years have passed since it was decided to give high priority to Soviet Oriental studies, and the new cadres are already at work, in Cairo and New Delhi no less than in Moscow. There are first the classical, academic orientalists, whose representatives were well in evidence at the Orientalists' Congress held in Moscow last month, and who have done conconsiderable work, particularly in Altai and Turki languages and literature, a field in which there was an excellent Russian tradition.

Of more recent origin is the intensive study of Indian and Afghan languages and literature, and the first steps to start a school of Africanists appear to have been taken in close collaboration with East Germany, which is more advanced in the study of contemporary African questions than any other Soviet bloc country.

Egyptology and the Biblical age attract, as might have been expected, little interest.

Knowledge of Arab sources: Where real progress has been made, however, is in the study of contemporary questions. There are dozens of books being produced on such subjects as landholding in Syria, the struggle of the Afghan people against the British aggressors, and even



ORIENTALIST AT EASE
Professor Yadin, Israel's delegate to the
Moscow Congress

"the Struggle of the Matabele and Mashona against British Colonialism."

The level of these books is somewhat higher than it was ten years ago, when the few books and articles that were published were based almost entirely on secondary sources.

To write a book on Syria today, the Soviet student has to know the Arab sources and not just cut what he wants out of the Daily Worker or L'Humanité. The tone and tendency have not, it is true, changed much; the authors are still expected to produce useful and not "objectivist" work. [Cont. on p. 28]

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Fluent command of languages: Considerable stress is laid on the mastery of oriental languages; at the congress there were young Soviet specialists with a command of fluent Hindi, Arabic or Korean (they are more behind with African languages because of the shortage of qualified teachers).

Although they all take courses in dialectical materialism and the history of the C.P.S.U., there seems to be an essential difference between those now graduating from Soviet universities, and those who got their education in the twenties and early thirties at the University of the Toilers of the East and similar institutions.

The graduates of those times had far less command of the languages, and far less knowledge of history and economics than the graduates of 1960. But they were revolutionaries, whereas their suc-

cessors today seem to be concerned chiefly with their own advancement.

Few fireworks: Perhaps this is not wholly just; perhaps it is just the prejudice of a visitor from the west, who is rather struck by the sight of a young girl with manicured nails and high heels lecturing on the proletarian revolution. For her, and for her entire generation, that is something in the pretty distant past.

The Orientalists' Congress thus gave the visitor an insight into questions connected with Soviet policies in Asia and Africa, as well as into Moscow's technique of organising international congresses. A great many western participants expected it to be a purely political affair, and were therefore suprised when, as an American delegate put it, there were so few fireworks.

Of the roughly 800 reports submitted to

the twenty sections, only a few handled explosive material, that is, oriental history and culture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The great majority treated such themes as "The Arab Shadow-play of Mohammed Ibu Daniyat" (an Egyptian eye doctor of the thirteenth century), and the Soviet representatives were reasonable enough not to subject them to Agitprop techniques.

Immature Africanists: This field was left to the East Germans, whose contributions on recent history were as radical as they were primitive. The Japanese, too, followed this line, their delegation seeming to be heavily overweighted with communists. In the African section a number of Soviet scholars, and communists from other countries, set out to show that in studying African history the methods of historical materialism were far superior to any "idealist" or "eclectic" method.

The result in most cases was not, to put it mildly, highly convincing, though this was less the fault of historical materialism, (which has no doubt a significant contribution to make to the study of African social and economic history) than of the immaturity of most communist Africanists, too recently in the field to allow themselves the luxury of doctrinaire declarations.

But apart from that, the Russians were more concerned to put up a show of respectability than to conduct propaganda which might well have missed its mark. Of course, politics was never far from the scene, as in Mikoyan's opening address ("In Uzbekistan there are five times as many students as in France"), or in the June exhibition at the University, which was to show foreigners how much progress had been made in Soviet Central Asia in the last four decades.

Highly questionable: Occasionally, a paper by a non-communist delegate was criticised on Leninist lines; but in only two or three instances did a foreigner criticise a communist paper for one-sided political emphasis.

The visitors from the west made every effort to keep out political debate, and even the Russians were on the whole concerned to do the same. And perhaps that was all to the good, for it is more than doubtful whether such a debate would have served any purpose.

"We do not doubt," wrote Professor Belayev, a leading Soviet orientalist, on the eve of the congress, "that this world congress will help to further the development of oriental studies." But it is highly questionable whether international scientific congresses really can have this effect.

Bitter fight: For the most part such congresses—and the Moscow one was no

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exception—do not discuss the cardinal problems of a subject, but listen to papers on subsidiary and highly specialised themes of interest only to very small circles, and sometimes of no interest at all.

Of course there were happy exceptions, but they were few. That was not the fault of the Russians, who in this respect have only carried on the western tradition, which has little to recommend it. The real value of such congresses today is that they bring together every two or three years the specialists from different countries who can then talk to each other.

But the conversations of value take place in the corridors.

India next venue: The Congress closed its proceedings with the usual resolutions, but behind the scenes there was a bitter fight to settle the place for the next congress. At first it had been assumed that the Chinese would insist on the claim, but they were not there to do so.

Then there seemed to be a majority for the American invitation to hold it in the United States, but the Egyptians, supported by the Russians, held out for Cairo, and in the end agreement was reached on India, a choice received with general satisfaction.

The congress was held in the new university building on the Lenin hills. In Tsarist Russia, Moscow university, then in its old building on the Mokhovaya, was the centre of discontent, the heart of the movement against the autocracy.

What do they believe: Benckendorff, head of the "third division," the Tsarist secret police, wrote to Nicholas I that many of the students were infected with liberal ideas, dreamed of a revolution, of the possibility of a constitutional government. The Tsar then visited the students' quarters in secret and introduced stricter regulations.

In what do the students of 1960 believe? They are the generation who were twelve or thirteen years old when Stalin died. They differ in many ways from their predecessors, but it will be twenty years or so before the representatives of the present generation of students come to occupy leading positions in public life, and only then will it be possible to say how deep the break went.

These and similar idle speculations force themselves on the visitor, and so induce him to miss the only opportunity he will ever have of hearing Professor Pevsner of Moscow read a paper on "The Growth of Labour Productivity in the Production of Textiles in Egypt from the end of the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century: A Contribution to the Study of the Techniques of Decorating Fabrics."



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BOOKS

JOSEPH'S JERUSALEM

THE FAITHFUL CITY, by Dov Joseph; illustrations, maps, index, 356 pp.; (Simon & Schuster) \$5.95.

This is the first-hand story of the siege of Jerusalem in 1948, by the man who was the Governor of Jerusalem during the most critical period of its modern history. In telling his story, Dov Joseph reveals something about himself which he has always hidden behind a forbidding exterior: he has not only an almost professional eve but also a fine and sensitive pen for the descriptive scene. I have not read anywhere a more moving account of the U.N. vote to partition Palestine, and there is a significant perceptiveness in his contrasting pictures of the almost apathetic mood among New York Jews and the tingling excitement in Jerusalem after the vote.

An earlier, pre-Palestine war cameo that sticks in the mind is the restrained account of his meeting with General Barker, the British G.O.C. Palestine, soon after the outbreak of the war in 1939. Joseph was deputed by the Jewish Agency to inform Barker of the complete disposal of Jewish man-and woman-power in Palestine for the British war effort. Joseph's telling of what followed is probably the best thing in the book. Barker's studied amusement . . . "take a look at the map, Dr. Joseph" . . . the French had Syria and the Lebanon under control . . . no need to lose sleep over the northern border . . . in Transjordan Britain was not without authority . . . in Iraq not without influence . . . and in Egypt Britain was in control. That left only the Mediterranean, said Barker with a smile, and he had not heard that the Jewish Agency had a fleet, "and we British are not without ships, you know. What would we need your soldiers for?"

What a book Joseph could have written if he had only relied on his own eyes and ears to guide him! Unfortunately, he gives us much too little of personal experience and, instead, discusses aspects of the war in general, and events at the United Nations and in London which he could observe only from his isolation in Jerusalem. Even his account of the fall of the Old City, which has been the subject of much discussion in Israel, is curiously incomplete and rests far too much on the personalities of the Hagana commanders in the Old City, and far too

little on what went on in the command in the New City.

In fact, that seems to be not only an important shortcoming in the story of the siege, but was also one of the main failures of the Jerusalem command during the siege, a military as well as a civilian failure. Granted all the fantastic shortages and special problems which Joseph and Shaltiel had to face, one is still left with the feeling of the planlessness of those who were in command. It is, however, one thing to make this charge and another thing to apportion the blame.

But perhaps this whole approach is wrong. Knowing as much of the facts as we do know, the real story of the Faithful City is not its failures during the siege, but its success in surviving it—and, not least, Joseph's part in securing this survival. In this, the much disputed Battle of Latrun played a significant if controversial role. But surprisingly it does not figure in Joseph's accountancy.

One other aspect of the book has to be noted—its extraordinary picture of the British and of Bevin, Joseph still accepts the distorted propaganda image of the British that was current in 1948. His assessment of Bevin greatly underrates the man. This picture of Bevin is a caricature, and the description of British policy is not much better. Compare, for example, Joseph's Bevin with Crossman's in his Weizmann lectures, and you get some conception of the gap. In a sense, then, this is an account of the siege of 1948 composed still in the propaganda terms of 1948. Joseph does not admit of any revision in the light of later information. This is a pity, for it spoils an otherwise well written and moving book.

Jon Kimche

A LONG WAY FROM THE HOTHOUSE

THE LIMITS OF LOVE, by Frederic Raphael; 400 pages; (Cassell) 18s.

This is the most recent, and the best, of the novels by young Anglo-Jewish authors in which the setting itself is Anglo-Jewry, or some fragment of it. With Mr. Raphael we get away from the hothouse—no rabbi steams in the erotic juices of his own imagination, no smart gent in a hand-stitched suit contemplates the big deal. Raphael's world is less circumscribed. His Jews come into contact with the Gentile world not in a brief meeting of cogs, momentarily in contact, then gone in their separate orbits. Ben and Susan, Paul and Julia are part of the Gentile world, albeit a Jewish part.

These are the children of the second and partly of the third generation of Anglo-Jews, sprung from the immigrants of the late nineteenth century. They have become literate, and this fact alone has broken down the many barriers which constrained their parents and grandparents within the boundaries of Jewish settlement and occupation. But while they have been emancipated from the (to them) fetters of tradition, the Gentile world has not itself been released from its own traditional image of the Jew. There is a mixing of the two, but no fusion.

Nowhere in recent literature has this Jewish isolation been more poignantly conveyed than in Raphael's description of Paul at school. It forms the central section of his book. In its writing, Raphael kneads deep into the heart of Jewish solitude:

With whom then did he have something in common? With the cold trees and the wet leaves and the dusty mist in the branches? Mere poetry. With what then? With whom? With those who baited him, with Benedict's. There was nowhere else he could go. He had no real place. He had to be grafted on. He had to graft his way in. He had nothing in common with anyone.

A boy in shorts came padding down the path. He glanced at Paul and was past, down over the barbed wire and across the ribby field. Oh to call him back and say 'I'll be your friend,' oh to call to anyone in the world and have them care! The boy ran on and into a dip and disappeared. Paul hated him.

This, of course, is a particular experience. But it is one lived in varying degrees by all those who have chosen to leave or have been cast out of the ghetto. It poses the question to be resolved in every man's mind: Is this where I belong? Raphael offers no answer. But in a last moving dialogue given to Paul he makes an eloquent plea for truth: "We've got to hurry up and get our story straight and ourselves straight in our stories, however much people get hurt in the process. We've got to straighten up. We must say what must be said and what we must be. It's too late today to stop what's been done up till today, but if we survive and live on, and then it happens again—whatever happens from this moment on-is our fault..." This is the kind of truth to which so many have tried to put a frame and failed. It is only one of Raphael's strengths as an author that he has suc-

ceeded so well.

Geoffrey D. Paul

BOOM, BOOM, BOOM

THE DREAM OF PETER MANN, by Bernard Kops; appendix, 93 pp.; (Penguin) 2s. 6d.

Until the last act of this play, when Peter Mann wakes up and says that he has had a dream, I did not realise that he had actually been dreaming at all.

The play is set in a market-place in London, and the stall-holders are very strange people indeed, because all they think about is making money. "Money is time and time is money, money is time and time is money," they sing. Peter, on the other hand is a dreamer and decides to set off in search of uranium. He puts it this way: "Uranium, uranium, boom, boom, boom, Big bang bong bang—boom—womb—zoom—Get this in your cranium, stuff your old geranium, I'm off to find uranium — boom — boom."

Before Peter goes away he receives a blow on his head and his dream begins. He dreams that he leaves his home and returns twelve years later. Everyone is digging for uranium and then the stallholders, under Peter's supervision, manufacture shrouds which are either supposed to represent the H-bomb itself, or are to be used as protection against the H-bomb-I'm not quite sure. The bomb falls and Peter wakes up. He decides to go away once more but this time without stealing his mother's money, as he did in the dream. Before he finally leaves he tells the market people that life is wonderful and that they must not think about money all the time.

I do not wish to make fun of this play. I share Bernard Kops' abhorrence of the H-bomb, and that is precisely what I have against this play. The characters, the action and the dialogue are so unreal, that the bomb, which is very much with us today, also takes on an air of unreality. Although the language in a Shakespeare play might be described as unreal, we still believe in the characters. In everyday life one does not meet people like those portrayed in Roots, A Taste of Honey and The Ginger Man—yet when one sees those plays one believes in them.

The authors of these new plays have displaced the false drawing-room pieces from the British stage because they brought realism to the boards. Kops has written about a market place—a thing which all of us know exists—and made it seem unreal. If he and others persist in dramatising the working-class out of all proportion, the great theatrical revolution which has begun so well, may turn out to be less fundamental than it seemed to be at first.

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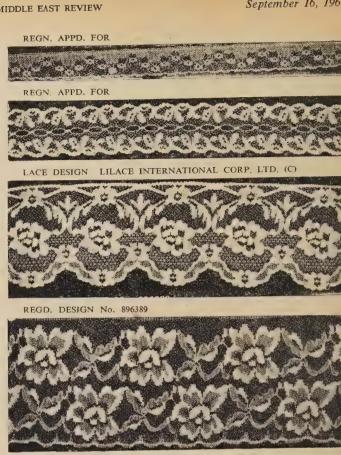
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NEW YEAR GREETINGS — 5721

- ALTMAN—Mr. & Mrs. A. Altman of Leicester, wish their children and grandchildren in England and Israel, also all relatives and friends, a Happy and Healthy New Year.
- BAGISCH—Mr. & Mrs. M. Bagisch of 27a Palmeira Avenue Mansions, Hove, wish clergy, relatives and friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.
- BAKSTANSKY—Mr. & Mrs. L. Bakstansky wish all their friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.
- Barwell.—Beatrice J. Barwell and her mother wish relatives, friends and fellow Zionists, health and happiness in the New Year, and the fruitful realisation of their efforts for Israel. 22 Beechcroft Gardens, Wembley.
- BEERMAN—Mr. F. & Dr. H. Beerman, 36 Gloucester Drive, N.4., wish all their friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
- BEHR—Mr. & Mrs. Werner M. Behr, wish all their friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.
- BETH ZION, East London Zionist Association
 The Hon. Officers and Committee Members of the East London Zionist Association wish all their members, supporters and friends and families, a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.
- BIERER—Dr. Joshua and Mrs. Dora Bierer, 7 Hollycroft Avenue, N.W.3, send their compliments to their friends with best wishes for a Happy New Year.

THE EDITOR AND STAFF of the

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

wish their readers and friends a happy and successful New Year

- BRUNER—Mr. R. Bruner, 6 Hylda Court, St. Albans Road, N.W.5, wish the Comittee and Members of the West Central Zionist Society, all friends and relatives a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
- CALLER—Mr. & Mrs. Louis Caller and family, 19 Edgehill Avenue, N.3, wish all their relatives and friends a very Happy New Year.
- CHANAN—Mr. & Mrs. E. Chanan and Sons, 14 Phillimore Gardens, N.W.10, wish all their friends a very Happy New Year and well over the Fast.
- CHESSER—Dr. Eustace Chesser and family, 6 St. George's Court, S.W.7, extend their hearty greetings for a Happy New Year 5721.
- COHEN—Mr. & Mrs. Israel Cohen of 29
 Pattison Road, N.W.2, offer their best
 wishes for the New Year to all their
 relatives and friends.
- COHEN—Mr. & Mrs. Janus Cohen and Edmund, extend to their friends everywhere, all good wishes for the coming New Year.

- COHEN—Dr. & Mrs. Norman A. Cohen and family wish all their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year. 35 Howitt Road, London, N.W.3.
- COWAN—Councillor & Mrs. George Cowan, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, send their relatives and friends here and in Israel, greetings and all best wishes for a Happy New Year.
- Dubsky—Mr. & Mrs. Z. Dubsky, Peter and David wish their relatives and friends a Healthy and Happy New Year. 191 High Cross Road, London, N.17.
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- FEDERATION OF WOMEN ZIONISTS—The Honorary Officers and Executive Council of the Federation of Women Zionists extend to their members everywhere and to all those associated with their work in and for Israel, greetings and good wishes for a year of Happiness and Achievement.
- FEDERATION OF ZIONIST YOUTH—The Mazkirut and Members of the Federation of Zionist Youth in Great Britain and in Israel, extend their best wishes to all chaverim for a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

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Fox-Mr. & Mrs. J. Fox, 3 Manor Hall Avenue, Hendon, extend their good wishes for a Happy and Healthy New Year to their children, grandchildren, machatonim, relatives and friends.

Fraenkel—Mr. & Mrs. David Fraenkel and Dr. & Mrs. M. Grossu and daughter wish all their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 25 Parkfield Road, Manchester

Frankel-Mr. & Mrs. Ernest S. Frankel wish their relatives, colleagues and friends שנה טובה. 12 Greenhalgh Walk, N.2

FRIEDLAND-Mr. & Mrs. Fabian Friedland and children, 58 Coudray Road, Southport, wish relatives and friends here and abroad the blessings of peace, health, joy and happiness for the New Year.

GILLINSON—Rose and Bernard Gillinson send seasonal greetings to all relatives, friends and colleagues in our Zionist

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Chairman and Committee of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Zionist Society wish all its members, friends and their families a very Happy New Year.

CK AND MRS. HAUBENSTOCK: Kind thoughts and wishes to all Theodor Herzl JACK

Members and friends.
HENDON ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Honorary Officers and Committee of the Hendon Zionist Society wish its members and friends a Happy New Year.

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wish their relatives, friends and customers a happy and peaceful New Year.



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HYMAN—Mr. & Mrs. P. Hyman and son, 79 Dollis Hill Lane, Neasden N.W.2, wish West Central Zionist Society, Neasden J.P.A. and J.N.F. Committees and friends a Happy New Year.

ISRA-TOURS (OCEANIA) LTD.—The Directors and Staff of Isra-Tours (Oceania) Ltd., 40 Dean Street, W.1, wish all their friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND-The President and Honorary Officers of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland extend greetings for the New Year to all their supporters with hope for renewed efforts during 5721.

JOINT PALESTINE APPEAL—The Chairman and Administrative Committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal send seasonal greetings to all Anglo-Jewry and hope for the support of the entire community in the Kol Nidre Appeal, thus helping to ensure a Happy New Year for our bretheren in Israel.

JACOBSON-Mr. & Mrs. N. Jacobson, Directors of Heaton Paper Co. Ltd., Newcastleon-Tyne 1, wish all their friends and business associates a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

KENNARD—Cissie & Jack Kennard and family (formerly of North Finchley), 14 Regal Way, Wembley, wish all their relatives and friends here and in Israel a Happy and Memorable New Year.

KEREN HAYESOD UNITED ISRAEL CAMPAIGN The Presidium of the Keren Hayesod United Israel Campaign send greetings for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all devoted and loyal workers on behalf of Israel.

Kramer—Mr. & Mrs. A. Kramer, 27 Norrice Lea, N.2, extend their best wishes for 5721 to all friends and colleagues in the Hampstead Garden Suburb Zionist Society and throughout the Movement.

LECI-Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Leci and Colin extend to our dear relatives and כלל ישראל 4 Cleveleys Road, London,

LEHRER-Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Lehrer and sons wish all their relatives and friends in England and abroad a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 60 Donnington Road, N.W.10.

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MANSFIELD—Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Mansfield wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year to relatives, friends and all Jewry everywhere.

MILLER-Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Miller, David and Kenneth send greetings to friends and colleagues. Best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. 138 Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10.

Myers—Greetings and good wishes for the

New Year to all our friends and Zionist colleagues. May Israel enjoy peace and prosperity in the year to come. Mr. Louis Myers and family, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PAUL—Joy & Geoffrey Paul and Clare wish their families and friends a happy,

their families and friends a happy, healthy and peaceful year.

PERLMUTT—Mr. & Mrs. A. Perlmutt wish their children, granchildren, family and friends in England, Israel, the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and all over the world a Happy and Prosperous New Year. 19 Queens Court, London, W.2.

PHILLIPS—Mr. Sam. Phillips of 26 Pilgrim.

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RICHTIGER—Mr. & Mrs. A. I. Richtiger,

7A Buckingham Mansions, N.W.6, wish
their friends and fellow Zionists a very
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SAMUEL—Mr. & Mrs. W. Samuel and
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N.W.4, wish all their friends at home, in
Leval, and abroad a Happy and Prospe-Israel and abroad a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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SHEINWALD—Mr. & Mrs. A. Sheinwald and Linda wish all their relatives and friends a Happy New Year.

Speyer.—Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Speyer, 2 South Parade, W.4, wish the members of the Theodor Herzl Society and all their other friends a Happy New Year.

St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Zionist Society—The Chairman and Committee of the St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Zionist Society wish members and friends a Happy New Year and well over the

STAMFORD HILL AND DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Hon. Officers and Committee wish all members and supporters a Happy New Year and well over the Fast. Long live Israel!

STANBOW—Mr. & Mrs. P. Stanbow and son wish all their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 52 Welbeck Avenue, Hove.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY, HAMPSTEAD— The Hon. Officers and Committee wish their members, families and friends a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

WIGODER—Dr. & Mrs. Robert Wigoder and Daughter wish all friends and relations wherever they may be a Year of Peace, Health and Happiness. 23 Bromley Road, London, S.E.6.

WINBERG—Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Winberg and family wish their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 5 Southfield Drive, Leeds 17.

WOOLFSON—Mr. & Mrs. Edward Woolfson and family of 399 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1, wish their friends in Britain and in Israel a Happy New Year and well over the Fast. לשנה הבאה בארץ ישראל.

WOOLWICH & DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY—
The Chairman and Committee of the
Woolwich & District Zionist Society wish
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ZIONIST FEDERATION—The Hon. Officers and Executive Council of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland send their best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all members and friends.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

JOINS ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE



Dr. L. Slotover

J.P.A. chairman J. Edward Sieff announced this week that Dr. Leonard Slotover, Dublin-born 47 years old chairman of Hardy and Co. (Furnishers) Ltd., has accepted an invitation to join the movement's administrative committee. He will work particularly with the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades, and intends to initiate his efforts with the retailing branch of the industry.

Dr. Slotover, whose Zionist background dates from his earliest memories—both his father and grandfather were pioneers of the cause in Dublin and his uncle is Max Nurock, a former Israel Ambassador to Australia and New Zealand—is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was destined for the medical profession. Indeed, he is a F.R.C.S. whose work as a gynaecologist and obstretician is well-known in several cities of England. He was graded a surgeon during the war and served in the R.A.M.C.

Family reasons, however, brought Dr. Slotover into business and he has now given up medical work, except in so far as he has been able to help British organisations engaged in medical welfare in Israel. He is honorary treasurer of the Anti-T.B. League for Israel, and was formerly chairman of the Newcastle branch of the Friends of the Hebrew University. He has also held office in the British Technion committee.

Dr. Slotover looks very much the modern-type businessman, and has broad catholic tastes. He is interested in painting, the theatre and antique furniture. As a "new boy" in J.P.A. committee work he hopes to receive a sympathetic hearing when he makes his approaches to his colleagues of the furniture industry.

New venture: The Furniture Trade committee, whose leaders are, of course, Frank Austin and Ralph Rurka, announce this week an entirely new venture so as to increase their total of £187,000 already raised for this year's effort. They are to stage a Gala Boxing Night at the National Sporting Club on Tuesday, November 29.

An enthusiastic sub-committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Sid Weisman, with David Sinclair as vice-chairman. Plans are well in hand to ensure that this great sports event will be both a social and financial success. First meeting of the Boxing Night committee will take place on Monday, September 19, at the Cafe Royal.

A J.N.F. "SILVER"

Silver medallist Alan Jay, a competitor in the individual épée, and who fenced so brilliantly at the Olympics, is vicechairman of the Charities Aid Committee.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Dr. and Mrs. Erich Heilbrunn on the occasion of their silver wedding by the Executive and members of the Theodor Herzl Society; Varda Tannenbaum and Anthony Barry Flacks on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Naomi Shirley Sackstein and Graham Stuart Lisman on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Sarah and Lewis Levene on the occasion of their silver wedding; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Black on the occasion of their golden wedding by their family.

THE LATE E. M. GOLLANCE

The Metal Trade committee has sustained a grievous loss in the death while on holiday last week of Ernest M. Gollance, M.B.E.

Mr. Gollance, who was aged 75, was the last surviving son of the late Sir Herman Gollancz. He had been a devoted worker in the cause of Israel for many years, and had done much to bring the Metal Trade to its present substantial achievement. Our sympathies go out to his widow, son and daughter.



JPA-JNF NEWS

GOLFERS RAISE ANOTHER £16,000 FOR YODFAT

AND IAN STUNGO CARRIES OFF TOP AWARD

This year's J.N.F. champion golfer is 19 years old Ian Stungo, who at Hartsbourne Country Club last Sunday grossed a score of 151 in a close finish and against tough opposition. A Middlesex County player, young Stungo is a member of Sudbury and Wentworth. He received his trophy at a reception later the same evening from Mme. Lourie, wife of the Israel Ambassador.

This year's tournament has attracted widespread notice not only among British sporting circles but also in Israel, where golf is beginning to make news because of the opening of the first 18-hole course at Caesarea. Sydney Obrart, chairman of the J.N.F. golf championships, announced that a sum of £16,000 had been raised for the golfers project at Yodfat, scene of a pilot research establishment for which Anglo-Jewish golfers have now raised well over £30,000.

Other winners: Other trophies went to the following competitors: G. Cooper of Hartsbourne for the best nett score in the first division; R. Davis of South Essex for the best gross score in the second division; H. Cohen of Hartsbourne for this division's best nett score; M. Leek of Shirley Park and H. Montlake of South Essex for best gross and nett in the third division; and M. A. Stern and 16 years old D. Lichtig, both of Potters Bar, for their performances in the fourth division. The veterans trophy was awarded to J. Shooman of Moor Allerton.

It was a day that brought some of Britain's leading golfers on to the fairway and a proud achievement for Hilary Clive. tournament chairman. Contestants and guests were welcomed by Cyril Landau, Hartsbourne's Captain, who referred to Sydney Obrart's own part in conceiving the idea of a golfing tournament under the banner of the J.N.F., and to Albert Music, successor of the late David Fox as its president. Mr. Obrart himself, in disclosing the news that Moor Allerton in Leeds would be the venue for the next vear's finals, described the Yodfat project as Anglo-Jewish golfers' own stake in Israel and a fitting memorial to David Fox, in whose name it was to be dedicated next year.

"Raise target": In a brief speech, J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn pleaded with the assembled players to set themselves a £25,000 target for 1961. "When you visit Israel," he said, "you will realise why such an increase of effort is necessary. You have done very well, and



Mme. Lourie presenting winner's trophy to Ian Stungo

we are grateful; but the urgency of reviving Israel's soil demands that we all raise our fund-raising sights."

Mme. Lourie conveyed the appreciation of her husband, who had been unavoidably prevented from attending, for the golfers' identification with Israel. "We are still very much a pioneer country and soil revival remains a priority," she said.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A garden of 145 trees in memory of Dr. Eric Burman of Birkenhead by his wife, Mrs. E. Burman; a garden of 100 trees in memory of Mr. Morris Ferrar by the employees of M. Ferrar and Sons, Ltd.; an avenue of 60 trees in memory of Jacob Klang by his wife, Mrs. Leah Klang, and family; 50 trees in the names of Stanford Cowan and Judith Woolf on the occasion of their marriage by friends and co-workers; a cluster of 30 trees in memory of Mrs. Elsa Bischheim by her husband Simon Bischheim; a cluster of 30 trees in the names of Maureen Davis and Seymour Chissick on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cosky.

A cluster of 30 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the names of Susan Elsipa Husbard and the 100 trees in the 100 tre

A cluster of 30 trees in the names of Susan Elaine Hyman and Lewis Sidney Mercado on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; a cluster of 30 trees in the names of Lea and Stanley Winroope on the occasion of their thirtieth wedding anniversary and in memory of Shina and Myer Miller; a cluster of 30 trees in the names of Anita Edelson and Malcolm Furman on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; 25 trees in the names of Ronnie and Rita Goldberg on the occasion of the barmitzvah of their son, Michael Leon, by the Ladies Aid Society; 21 trees in the name of Roma Freedman on the occasion of her 21st birthday by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman.



Discussing the play at Hartsbourne. From left: Eric Rayman, Leslie Porter, Norman Chinn, Sydney Obrart, Alf Astley and Basil Feldman

JPA-JNF NEWS

NEW YEAR MESSAGES FROM DR. A. GRANOTT, PRESIDENT, KEREN KAYEMETH



The desire of mankind for peace is universal. In a country such as Israel it is even more accentuated—the young state needs time for consolidation, the new economy needs quiet for expansion and the land needs loving care for growth.

We have gone a long way in laying the foundations for a steady and organic development of our landed estate; the new partnership between the State and the Keren Kayemeth in administering and utilizing the soil, imposing even greater tasks on our Fund, will be beneficial to the whole of Israel.

In extending my cordial greetings to all of you on the occasion of this Rosh Hashana, I know that you are with me in the wishes that it will be given to us to exploit these great opportunities to the full, and that by your unflinching cooperation they will be crowned with success.

FROM JACOB TSUR, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF KEREN KAYEMETH

In all Jewish communities of the free world, ranging from the Pacific coast to the ancient towns of the Orient, a devoted army of voluntary workers bears the standard of the Jewish National Fund which, for sixty years, has been synonymous with the soil of Israel.

In the struggle for Israel's independence the J.N.F. played a decisive part. It was thanks to the Fund that the Jewish pioneers were able to establish a network of villages in the plains and mountains of Israel which ultimately delineated the frontiers of the young State. Even today, the lands acquired and reclaimed by the Fund are the backbone of rural economy is Israel.

The new reality of Israel has shifted the centre of gravity of the Fund's activities. It will now devote all its resources and all its energies to other tasks equally vital for the State's future. In accordance with the laws passed by Israel's Parliament, the J.N.F. will become the sole instrument for the transformation of the country's soil. The reclamation of rocky wastes and their preparation for cultivation, the afforestation of land which was once bare and desolate-spheres where the J.N.F. was the first to carry out pioneering work-will now be entrusted by the State to the Fund.

This is an immense task and a challenge to all Israel's friends. No country has ever undertaken a struggle of such magnitude against the desolation of centuries. The world has its eyes turned towards us.

From Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel, whose rocky mountain slopes are now encircled by young forests planted by the J.N.F., I send greetings to those in all parts of the world who help intensify and further this work. I know that they share the responsibility for the future of the work whose beginnings they have followed and which today marks a triumph over centuries-old neglect.



J.N.F. BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. Marchant, 28 Stamford Hill Mansions, N.16, £12.2.8. Mr. W. Rich, 51 Houndsden Road, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £6.3.0. Mr. A. Sher, 325 Green Lanes, N.4, £5.15.0. Mr. Sidney Cohen, Flat 9, Crescent Court, Crescent Road, N.8, £3.17.0. Mr. M. Lack, 73 Connaugh Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10, £3.0.0. Mr. List, 229 Alexandra Park Road, Wood Green, N.22, £2.17.0. Mr. J. Lerner, 20 Burtonwood House, Seven Sisters Road, N.4, £2.0.3. Mr. Cooper, 36 Priory Road, N.8, £2.10.2. Mr. Lewis, 7 Balmoral House, Portland Drive, N.4, £2.0.3. Mr. M. Blow, 22 Darenth Road, N.16, £2.0.3. Mr. A. Greenwood, 103 Darenth Road, N.16, £2.0.0. E. LONDON: Mrs. Samuels, 188 Langdale Mansions, E.1, £7.5.0. Dr. and Mrs. Steinberg, 320 Commercial Road, E.1, £3.2.6. Mr. Rose, 13 Batson House, E.1, £2.15.6. Mrs. Donn, 11 Buslem Street, E.1, £2.12.6. Miss Jarcover, 31 St. Marks Street, E.1, £2.7.6. Mrs. S. Marlow, 79 Overton Road, E.10, £2.10.6.

£2.0.6.

S.W. LONDON: Mrs. M. Lewis, 24 Blackstone House, Churchill Gardens, S.W.1, £3.6.6. Mrs. B. Jacobs, 6 Hayter Road, S.W.2, £2.17.9. Mr. Louis Kaiser, 45 Arlington Lodge, Brixton Hill, S.W.2, £2.8.0. Dr. H. Franklin, 66 Brockwell Court, S.W.2, £2.8.0. Mr. L. Marcus, 21 Sandhurst Court, S.W.2, £2.3.16. Mr. H. Green, 18 Tierney Road, S.W.2, £2.3.6. Mr. H. Green, 18 Tierney Road, S.W.2, £2.3.6. Mr. N. J. Oberman, 50 Doverfield Road, S.W.2, £2.1.6.

W. LONDON: Mr. O. Neufeld, 74 Berwick Street,

22.3.6. Mr. H. Green, 18 Tierney Road, S.W.2, £23.6. Mr. N. J. Oberman, 50 Doverfield Road, S.W.2, £23.6. Mr. N. J. Oberman, 50 Doverfield Road, S.W.2, £21.6. W. LONDON: Mr. O. Neufeld, 74 Berwick Street, W.1, £7.12.9. Mrs. Davis, 1G. Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, W.1, £5.18.9. Mr. J. Offenbach, 42/48 Great Portland Street, W.1, £5.14.3. Mr. and Mrs. Ruben, Block 1, 1A Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, W.1, £5.5.0. Mr. Eker, 86 Margaret Street, W.1, £5.5.0. Mr. J. Blair, 24/25 Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.1, £5.5.0. Mr. A. Isaacs, 80 George Street, W.1, £4.12.4. Mrs. M. Norman, 88 Bryanston Court, George Street, W.1, £4.10.10. Mrs. M. Mendelson, 20 Nassau Street, W.1, £4.10.10. Mrs. M. Harrison, 25 Weymouth Street, W.1, £4.00. Lasky's Radio, 42 Tottenham Court Road, W.1, £3.10.0. Gran and Forwarding Agency, 13/17 Rathbone Street, W.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. I. Wolfson, 74 Portland Place, W.1, £3.10. Mrs. R. Taglight, 51 Cumberland Court, Marble Arch, W.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. E. Hill, 6 Princess Court, Bryanston Square, W.1, £2.170. Mr. Jacobowitz, 9/10 Marble Arch, W.1, £2.12.0. Mr, S. S. Dove, 15 Clarewood Court, Seymour Place, W.1, £2.100. B. and G. Leather Cloth, 147 Cleveland Street, W.1, £2.80. Messrs. Noher Ltd., 35 Eastcastle Street, W.1, £2.10.0. Mrs. Mrs. Treital, 88 Lynton Avenue, N.W.9, £9.2.6. Mrs. Tobias, 90 Ellesmere Road, N.W.9, £9.2.6. Mrs. Tobias, 90 Ellesmere Road, N.W.9, £9.2.6. Mrs. Tobias, 90 Ellesmere Road, N.W.9, £4.7.10. Mr. Sheldon, 14 Clifford Way, N.W.10, £3.11.4. Mr. Freedman, 46 Viceroy Court, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £3.5.3. Mrs. D. Ellis, 46 Watford Way, N.W.4, £3.5.0. Mrs. Srebnick, 7 Woodlands Court, Woodlands, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mr. K. Adler, 66 The Drive, N.W.11, £2.16. Mr. S. Arnold, 9 Woodward Avenue, N.W.8, £3.5.0. Mrs. Srebnick, 7 Woodlands Court, Woodlands, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mr. K. Adler, 66 The Drive, N.W.11, £2.10.0. Mrs. Abrahams, 52 St. John's Court, Finchley Road, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. R. Steibel, 3 Talbot Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. R. Steibel, 3 Talbot Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0

GIDEA PARK: Mrs. H. Harris, 22 Repton Gardens, £6.0.0.

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ROMFORD: Dr. D. Cowan, 'Maylands', 229 Hornchurch Road, £2.2.0 Mr. A. Mintz, 24 Fairholme Avenue, £2.0.0, STOKE-ON-TRENT: Mr. J. Kay, 78 Dartmouth Avenue, westlands, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0 Mr. R. Myers, 51 Whitmore Road, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0. Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0, Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0 Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0 Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0 Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0 Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £2.2.0 Mr. R. Davis, 41 Greenway, Trentham, £3.0.0 Hanley Glass and China, Marple Street, Hanley, £2.2.0 Mr. A. Simon, 85 The Parkway, Hanley, £2.2.0 Mr. A. Simon, 85 The Parkway, Hanley, £2.2.0 Mr. A. Simon, 85 The Parkway, Hanley, £2.2.0 Mr. J. Grossman, 37 Avenue Road, £2.2.0 Mrs. Copeland, 30 Tontine Street, Hanley, £2.2.0 Mrs. Copeland, 30 Tontine Street, Hanley, £2.2.0.



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